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COLMAN'S RURAL WORLD.

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LEVI COUSINS,
EDITORS.

Published every Wednesday, in Chemical building, corner of Eighth and Olive streets, St. Louis, Mo., at one dollar per year. Eastern office, Chalmers D. Colman, 130 Temple Court, New York City. Advertisers will find the RURAL WORLD the best advertising medium of its class in the United States. Address all letters to COLMAN'S RURAL WORLD, Chemical Building, St. Louis, Mo.

Subscribers must bear in mind that the subscription price of the RURAL WORLD is one dollar a year, and that we do not receive single subscriptions for a less sum, but in our constant effort to enlarge our circulation, we do allow old subscribers to take actually NEW subscribers at the fifty-cent rate, adding a new name with their own for one dollar, and other new names at fifty cents each, but in no case do we accept TWO OLD subscribers for one dollar. We are willing to make a loss on a new subscriber the first year, believing he will find the RURAL WORLD indispensable ever after. We also send the RURAL WORLD in conjunction with either the twice-a-week St. Louis "Republic" or the twice-a-week "Globe-Democrat" for one dollar and fifty cents a year, and new subscribers may be added at the fifty-cent rate. Published at this remarkably low price—less than actual cost—old subscribers must see the necessity of our dropping from our subscription list every name as soon as the year paid for expires. Thus if, on the printed slip on each paper you see John Jones Feb. '02, it indicates that the name will drop from the list at the end of February, and if he wishes to continue to receive it, he must renew his subscription. If he would do it a week or two in advance, it would save us the trouble of taking his name off the list and again putting it in type, when he renewed, which frequently causes mistakes. This is the season to push the good work of getting new subscribers. Show your neighbors a copy of the RURAL WORLD, call their attention to the large amount of fresh, original, entertaining and instructive reading matter contained in each issue; tell them of our large number of intelligent correspondents, and how highly you appreciate its weekly visits and of the low cost at which it can be received. If our readers will spend but a portion of one or two days in enlisting in this work they can easily add more than fifty thousand names within the next 90 days. Who will engage in this work? Will not each reader, male and female, young and old, go into the field at once and see how much he can do to help not only the farmer, but the cause of progressive agriculture?

R. B. Overlander, a Kansas farmer, living near the little town of Leona, went to that state in 1876 and hired out as a farm hand. To-day, besides owning a 360-acre farm worth about \$100 per acre, he has five sons to help him, and they have college degrees and they mainly paid their way through school. One has two Yale degrees, another, a Graduate of Yale and Kansas Universities, won the much-prized Isaac Sweetser scholarship in Harvard recently while a student in the Harvard University Medical School; another graduates from Yale next year and one in Washington college enters Yale next year. The fifth has two Kansas University degrees. Two are now practicing law and the other three will be physicians.

The foregoing from the Topeka "Mail and Breeze" tells a story that is being repeated in all the essential features thousands of times daily in this land of ours. The farm gives the man the opportunity, affords him a home and living for himself and family and permits him to raise a family of children to be proud of, attend college, and in the end they all leave the farm to become lawyers, doctors, engineers, merchants, ministers, teachers, etc., but rarely farmers.

SAVING FARM BUILDINGS.

Then, too, some practice is required in the mixing and to learn the proper consistency for such paint before the most effective results can be secured.

A GOOD COMBINATION.

The editor of the Columbia (Mo.) "Statesman," having noticed a farmer living near town driving a wagon loaded with manure, made inquiry of him and learned that he got the manure free at the livery stable and was hauling it home to put on his land. "You see," said the man, "I kill two birds with one stone. I haul my wood to town and take back a load of this fertilizer. It doesn't pay to be hauling an empty wagon when I can take a load home. * * * Next summer you will see me hauling to town the finest potatoes, berries, roaming ears and vegetables that come to market."

TREATMENT OF BLOAT.

Owing to lack of feed cattle will be turned on grass this season as early as possible, and the temptation will be to expect the stock to depend largely or wholly on the green forage as soon as possible. Many farmers have learned by experience that loss is frequently incurred by lack of attention when cattle are first turned out to pasture. Very young grass is tender and juicy, has a good deal of succulence and water in it, and but little else; this is especially true of clover, which is the most common pasture plant. The cow, when she grazes on this, swallows the food without chewing it properly, and unless attended to promptly and properly, death may result. If the cows are left on the clover a few minutes at first and watched closely, long enough to permit each to get a large quantity before she gets the required solid matter. Bloat or hoven is induced by clover, and unless attended to promptly and properly, death may result. If the cows are left on the clover a few minutes at first and watched closely, long enough to permit each to get a large quantity before she gets the required solid matter. Bloat or hoven is induced by clover, and unless attended to promptly and properly, death may result.

A CHEAP PAINT.

Nothing so improves the appearance of a farm as having the barn, out buildings and the fences adjacent to the house all painted. But many times the expense is thought to be too great and the buildings and fences are weather-stained, and the otherwise well-kept farm does not give the trim look so desirable. There is no one but takes a pride in things of which he is owner that look well. A very satisfactory paint is said to be made by mixing lime with some coloring matter put in. The directions are to use water lime, which can be bought in paper sacks and needs no slacking. One-half pound of paint to a pound of milk is used on unpainted surfaces. On smooth surfaces it must be thinner. The essential point in using this mixture for painting is not to have it too thick. Keep the mixture well stirred when putting it on.

THE EAST TENNESSEE FARMERS' CONVENTION AND FARMERS' INSTITUTE.

will hold its 27th annual meeting in Knoxville on May 21, 22 and 23. The railroad has granted a single fare for the meeting, and the tickets will be good from May 20 to 25, inclusive. This is the first time that a single fare has ever been obtained for this convention, and in view of the fact that there was such a fine attendance last year, there is every reason for anticipating a much larger number of farmers at the coming meeting. It is expected that Secretary Wilson, Ex-Governor Hoard, Hon. T. B. Terry and other noted agricultural experts will be present and deliver addresses at the different sessions of the convention. The detailed program is now in process of preparation, and will be issued during the last week in April.

SOUTHWEST MISSOURI NOTES.

S. E. Bates, Eastern St. Clair and Northern Vernon.

Editor RURAL WORLD: As mentioned in an item from this section last fall, this portion of Missouri was abundantly blessed with fall rains, good weather, finest of fall pastures and best of health for which our people are truly thankful. The past winter came on late, but severe, and much fear was had on account of the shortage of feed for stock. However, considering all, we had an excellent winter; best of all, we harvested the only good crop of feed that we have had for years, and although the winter was more severe than usual, it was steady cold and health was excellent. Stock became accustomed to the steady cold and fared well; even those without shelter did better than in many of our mild and changeable winters with plenty of feed. There was no feed tramped to the mud, for there was no mud, and the farmers tried to save feed and threw out only as much as would be picked up. Many farmers remarked that it took more feed than in other winters, but no doubt, was due to the fact that the winter was colder and the feed, on account of the drought, did not contain the nourishment as in good years.

The value of sorghum, Kafir corn and cow peas as feed and drought-resisting plants was thoroughly demonstrated last year, and it is predicted that many patches of these plants will be planted this year. In the case of another drought people will at least be supplied with stock feed.

The writer is unable to say how many snows we had, but old settlers say that we had more than in many years, and certainly as much or more than we had during the preceding winter. It was early, often late, the ground was continually covered for more than thirty days, leaving on the 21st and 22d of February. During all this time we had only two half days that it thawed enough to show water in exposed or low places. Although this season was unusual, but they who had sleighs had plenty of opportunity to use them the past winter. During the time that the ground was covered with snow many of our wild birds died, for there was no seed from weeds or grain to be found, and the birds were so cold that they fly to warmer sections of the country. Even quails were found dead and showing no signs of injury, and there being no feed in their crop, they must have starved.

After the snow left, spring seemed to be with us, weather was fine and farmers soon busy. Potatoes and corn were made and potatoes planted, but few got to finish, for on March 11, just as the ground was getting dry enough to be in good working condition, the rains set in, and it has been too wet ever since, and on the afternoon and night of March 30, a heavy snow, melting as it fell, but turning colder at night. There was plenty of snow to give us a "white Easter" morning in spite of not having had a "Green Christmas." We hope now that since the ground hog has had his "six weeks" and more he will soon come out to stay.

The conditions for sowing wheat last fall were first class and much was sown, as it was the only full crop we had last year. The wheat furnished excellent fall and winter pasture for young stock, and, having the finest of protection by continuous snow during the winter, the wheat, now looks fine, and everything being favorable should give a good yield. The meadows likewise furnished a good fall growth, and where not pastured too much, having the snow protection, should likewise give a good crop if the season is favorable. It is the opinion of most farmers that the drought being followed by plenty of rain in the late summer and fall, the meadows will be in better condition than anticipated.

OSAGE ORANGE.

Editor RURAL WORLD: Replying to your request for information as to the durability of the Osage orange, I would say that it is the superior wood for posts and for all uses where strength and protection are required. In our country the mulberry has pretty well disappeared, and oak is the most common kind of material for posts. The white oak and burr oak are being exhausted at a steady rate, and forests in general are being subjected to a destructive influence at the hands of the white man and his ax. Oak posts made from young trees are of brief duration, lasting four, six or eight years. They are but little superior to walnut, and sometimes not as good. In late autumn of the past year I reset some Osage orange posts which were originally set in the autumn of 1894, and I found the posts as sound as ever, although some of them were only three or four inches in thickness. Farmers should wisely look ahead a few years and provide against a severe

CLARK CO., MO.

Editor RURAL WORLD: I should be greatly obliged to M. Benway of Linn County, Mo., for further information as to the telephone system of which he speaks in the issue of March. I would be glad to have the by-laws. With reference to the 50 towns spoken of, do you have to pay any extra toll over and above your \$1 per three months?

MORE TELEPHONE INFORMATION WANTED.

I would like to know what make of phones was tried and found wanting and what kind proved satisfactory. Like Mr. Benway, I think the telephone a good thing to have, and nothing is too good for the up-to-date farmer. We have a telephone system here in this locality, but it is too expensive, as we have to pay \$15 per year, besides a toll from 15 cents up to 50 cents to all towns except the one nearest to us. I believe there are about 30 farms connected in the two towns of Hillsboro and Butler.

PEBBLES FROM THE POTOMAC.

Editor RURAL WORLD: The discussion of the life-insurance problem through the columns of this paper has proved to be a very interesting topic. In a recent issue we read a well-written article from the pen of Mr. M. E. King of Kansas, who presents conclusively evidence that life insurance merits the careful consideration of every individual interested. I carry \$3,000 in a fraternal organization and my assessments last me, per month, less than the price of a good cigar a day. The organization has paid in the course of its existence millions of dollars to widows and orphans, and thereby kept from want, in many instances, those who were cast on their own resources. The farmer, as well as the mechanic and professional man, should consider this matter. The argument has been advanced that the fraternal organizations often fail after one has paid dues for many years. This is true. The same element of danger is common to all our great financial institutions—the bank, building and loan associations, bonded stockholders, and so on. The failure of life insurance companies, as well as other institutions of a speculative character, have served to warn the promoters of these organizations to shun the shoals and quicksands of unwise speculation, and to stick to the sound business methods in the life insurance business as essential as they are in conducting the affairs of gigantic corporations, and out of the wreck of the numerous insurance failures, experience has proved to be the keystone of success. One should consider the fact that if he broadens one's acquaintance and in time of need, should misfortune come, a welcome hand is ever ready to contribute to the relief of the member who is in no condition to help himself. The old-line companies are good investments for the capitalist, but they do not pay dues for the member if he dies; neither do they pay house rent or bury the dead, as do the fraternal societies in many instances. The obvious conclusion is that it does pay to be insured.

RED BUTTER.

Editor RURAL WORLD: "The Washington Post" "Senator Money of Mississippi tells an interesting fact about imitation butter. He says that every pound of it which goes to the West Indies is colored a brilliant red. The darlings down there," he says, "won't have any other color. They like red butter, just as they adore red shirts or red cravats."

"Like red lemons at a circus," suggested Senator Tillman, as he listened to the story of the red butter. "Yes," replied Senator Money, "or the red label on a tomato can. I have been told by grocers that if a blacked imitation butter is placed on a tomato, the tomato there would be no sale at all. It's all a matter of taste."

THE WHITE HOUSE.

It is expected that the White House will be given, in the near future, many needed improvements. Being an old building, the need of repairs is always manifest. The public rooms and offices are called upon to undergo an unusual amount of wear and tear, and it should be the aim of our law-makers to provide sufficient means to keep the building in appearance in conformity to the beauty and elegance that should distinguish the official home of the chief executive of a nation like the United States. The total appropriation therefor in the sundry civil bill is \$68,000, of which sum \$18,000 is for repairs

ROADS.

Editor RURAL WORLD: Now comes the trying time in places where the roads are not improved by macadamizing or graveling. Most of our main roads are of the improved class. On dirt roads the drying process can be hurried along by harrowing the surface of the road and leveling down the ruts. I first noted this five or six years ago; a man dragged a harrow over the road about 100 yards as he was going to make a tobacco bed, and in the afternoon dragged a back home. In two or three days the harrowed section was in good condition for travel, while the road at each end of the strip was very muddy. If each farmer would harrow the strip of road in front of his barn, making a trip out and back, the labor would not amount to much to any one person—try this.

HAPPENINGS IN SOUTH MISSOURI.

Editor RURAL WORLD: We are having very favorable weather. Wheat and tame grass are looking up, but the woods grass has not started yet. A heavy rain last night will make it hard for the lumbermen, as the roads will be bad. I met a lumberman the other day, just as he had unloaded at the railroad and started on his return trip, and asked how he was getting along. He spoke of the death of an afflicted child, and said his wife was sick, and had been for a long time. I remarked that he had another team. He said he had just bought it. I asked him how he liked it. He said that he had been working all winter dropped dead in the harness; that when he got home his little boy was dead and his wife sick. He bought another team by mortgaging his farm and could put in no crop this year, and he could provide one meal a day of bread and coffee and could not provide that if he stopped to put in a crop.

I called on an old soldier a few days ago who has been laid up with rheumatism two or three years. He said the tax collector had been when he went to the county seat, he found the collector had collected tax on his homestead before the old soldier had proved up. The collector sent him to somebody else, and the somebody else sent him to somebody else, and as the old gentleman was unable to make his way home he could not follow them around and get home, so he came home, and that was the end of it. The state of Missouri has got his \$25.

AN APPEAL FOR HELP.

Editor RURAL WORLD: Many of the residents of this county are in great need of provisions, garden seeds, seed corn and potatoes. The well-to-do people will manage to get through all right. Many of them have had to borrow money at high rates of interest to supply themselves. The poor must have relief from some source, or forever be trampled down, where a little assistance just now would help put them on their feet again and in a position to make a living for their families. I know of several already who have sold their teams and some have sold their land to travel themselves and families. I have known these people for six years; they are industrious, but last season's drought simply deprived them of a living and seeds for this year. Our county clerk, Mr. Edward Williams of Waynesville has offered his assistance for the needy from the Merchants' Exchange of St. Louis, but our county court stopped the shipment. Some of the business men say it would be a disgrace to the county to ask assistance; that the county has \$19,000 on interest. That is a fact, but the poor people cannot get it. I would like to see the judges have loaned the money to the county banks at 2 per cent interest, which is not a very smart piece of business, as there are plenty of good farmers who would pay 6 per cent.

ST. CLAIR CO., S. W. MO.—Favorable conditions at wheat seeding time and during the fall, with good snow protection. No damage by Hessian flies, and present good condition of the plant make the prospect very favorable for a good wheat crop.

JNO. M. CLAYTON.
March 28.

EDITORIAL.

Editor RURAL WORLD: Now comes the trying time in places where the roads are not improved by macadamizing or graveling. Most of our main roads are of the improved class. On dirt roads the drying process can be hurried along by harrowing the surface of the road and leveling down the ruts. I first noted this five or six years ago; a man dragged a harrow over the road about 100 yards as he was going to make a tobacco bed, and in the afternoon dragged a back home. In two or three days the harrowed section was in good condition for travel, while the road at each end of the strip was very muddy. If each farmer would harrow the strip of road in front of his barn, making a trip out and back, the labor would not amount to much to any one person—try this.

IN GOING TO THE COUNTY SEAT.

In going to the county seat about once a week the year round, I travel three miles of turnpike and one mile of dirt road. The turnpike was built under the contract system, along an old road, five years ago. The grading was done from October to November, and the stone put down the next summer. By the time the contractors were ready to put on the stone or "metal," the grade was badly cut up by travel and was full of mud-holes which were just filled up with sledged stone. In going over the road one can see where every one of these mud-holes was by the sunken condition of the grade, while other spots in the road are as perfect as when built.

Nearly all of our roads were made of eight inches of sledged limestone, supposed to be broken to six inches in size, with six inches of stone two inches in diameter as the top surface. The roadbed was simply graded before putting on the metal, and was never rolled or otherwise compacted.

The first mistake was in allowing any metal to go on before the roadbed was thoroughly rolled with a heavy roller, five to eight tons—and the second in ever allowing a stone over two inches in diameter to be put in the roadbed. Ten inches of stone broken to two inches and put on a well-rolled bed will sustain more and heavier travel than 14 inches of six and two-inch stone, as our roads are made.

On fully one-half the roads there is not enough attention paid to drainage, and the water gets under the road to its ultimate destruction. It is the neglect of these matters when the roads are built that cause a repair bill of from \$75 to \$150 per mile every year to the roads of my county.

These roads cost from \$1,000 to \$5,000 a mile to build, so it may be seen that they are a pretty expensive luxury, but we would not have them gone for double the cost. For the who are going to build improved roads, may we have pointed out, as above, some of the mistakes we have made; do not make the same ones after you have been warned against them. There is another important matter to speak of; by co-operation of those who are interested in the road, it can be built cheaper and better than under the contract system. Let those along the route go into the work themselves, and with their own teams build the grade and put on the road material. By this plan the road can be built with a very small cash outlay.

THE FODDER OF THE DWARF BROOD.

The fodder of the dwarf brood corn is fed to cattle and horses, and when put up at the right time and properly it makes nearly as good feed as does Kafir corn fodder. The seed is also used for feed, and has such feeding value that it should never be allowed to go to waste. The best results are got by grinding or soaking the seed. We have had good results by mixing three parts brood corn seed with one part of corn or wheat and cooking.

NOTES FROM PERRY CO., MO.

Editor RURAL WORLD: Out sowing is in progress, but has not been very good. The ground is too wet. Wheat is looking pretty well, but is rather thin in this section. A visitor from Stoddard County reports wheat looking fine in that section of the state. Young clover is sprouting nicely and if there is no drought next summer the farmers will have a nice fall pasture. Young timothy is looking well. Stock is in very fair condition, but there are a good many empty barns in the country. Father had 135 shocks of fodder shredded and has been feeding from it all winter. His stock is looking pretty well. Several of the neighbors had some shredded and fed it in the place of hay. It makes a good substitute.

VISIONS FOR THE POOR?

The judges know that there are many who have already had to go begging for something to eat. Only last week a family called at my house begging seeds of any kind, but I had none to give them, for I had but my seeds and could purchase only what I could make out with. My seed corn cost me \$1.75 per bushel, seed oats, 75 cents; seed potatoes, \$1.50 per bushel, and other seeds in proportion.

I AM WRITING IN HOPES THAT IT MAY HELP MANY A POOR ONE TO GET SOME RELIEF AND TO INFORM THE PEOPLE THAT IN STOPPING A CAR OF SEED CORN A GREAT WORK WAS DONE.

If it would disgrace the county to appeal for aid for the needy, why didn't it disgrace Kansas when a part of the state had to ask for help some years ago, when we, then in Iowa, gave corn and potatoes to the Kansas sufferers? Was it a disgrace? No! Kansas has been prosperous since and has saved many a poor man from ruin. And now the state is progressing in every way much faster than are some of her sister states. It is no disgrace to ask for help in time of need. May God help those that try to help themselves, and I hope the needy in this county will receive aid from some source.

PULASKI CO., MO., MARCH 30.

BROOM CORN CULTURE.

Editor RURAL WORLD: In compliance with the request of T. M. Culbertson in your issue of March 19, I will give some suggestions on broom corn culture, basing these on my experience and observation in this section.

Broom corn may be planted here with good results any time from early spring until after wheat harvest. With late rains good crops have been raised when planted in July.

As to varieties, I would recommend the dwarf in preference to the standard sorts, such as the Japanese, which is a genuine dwarf. It does not have to be "tubed"—that is, broken over before cutting—thus saving that expense. It can be pulled by taking the brush in one hand and the shoot in the other, then giving a sudden, slightly downward jerk, moving the hands apart at the same time, when the brush will come out in good shape.

We plant in rows, as we do corn, and from six to twelve inches apart in the row, and estimate that a bushel of good seed will plant 40 acres. Seed can be bought here for \$2 per bushel, the seed houses charging five cents per pound; so the cost per acre for seed will be about 15 cents. Cost of 500 pounds of brush per acre 40 cents per acre; three cultivations, 75 cents, and harrowing, 15 cents per acre. On good ground and in a fair season, three acres will produce about one ton of brush, which would cost thus far, for seed and labor, \$4.06. An experienced man could pull 500 pounds of brush per acre. If paid \$2 per day this would add \$5 per ton to the cost of the brush.

When pulled, the brush is put in small bunches, four to six of which are afterwards thrown together and let lie until cured enough so as not to heat when put in the crick. It is then cut up into six to eight foot high and 20 to 40 feet long, covered so it will turn water and left until cured enough to permit scraping and baling.

Cost of hauling and rickling will be, per ton.....\$1.00
Scraping and baling......25
Other expenses before mentioned.....2.25

Total cost of brush, per ton.....\$7.36

The fodder of the dwarf brood corn is fed to cattle and horses, and when put up at the right time and properly it makes nearly as good feed as does Kafir corn fodder. The seed is also used for feed, and has such feeding value that it should never be allowed to go to waste. The best results are got by grinding or soaking the seed. We have had good results by mixing three parts brood corn seed with one part of corn or wheat and cooking.

Home Circle

Written for the RURAL WORLD.
OUR FLAG.

God save our country's flag!
Long may it wave
In triumph o'er the free,
The noble, brave—
The sign of liberty
Our fathers gave.

God save our country's flag!
With colors bright;
Still may it float afar
In Heaven's pure light!
By every stripe and star,
God speed the right!
The Cliff, Ill. —DYPE.

Written for the RURAL WORLD.
CULTIVATE LAUGHTER.

When we are depressed or when deep sorrow touches the heart we prize the friend who sheds for us the tear of genuine sympathy. Then are times when we lay bare our disappointments and tell to some one the story of our toil and our trials, and do this simply that we may have sympathy; so many hearts are hungry for the word and tone which gently say, "I am sorry for you." But the friend who has the power to enable us to laugh at life's vexations has really done the most for us. Such a one will drop a tear of sorrow when our hearts are aching, and will also bid us cheer up when our trials are such that we need to be fortified to bear them bravely rather than to weep over them.

There is nothing more encouraging than a good laugh when it proceeds from a truly merry heart. Recently, when burdens seemed to weigh heavily and life seemed all work, two strangers were passed by the way who had met with some accident. They were laughing heartily over it. They were living the philosophy contained in the little old saying, "Don't cry over spilled milk."

Then, too, a smile and the ability to see the fun in some deed or transaction which is about to provoke anger can't be too highly commended. Many an exchange of bitter words, which, were later so regretted, would be avoided if the provocation to anger could be seen from a humorous view. Of course the spirit of ridicule is not meant. Nothing is more exasperating or cruel to an over-sensitive person, especially a child. Teach the child to laugh at his own errors when they simply result in disappointment and loss to him. If through carelessness and heedlessness he has brought misfortune to another, then the case needs different consideration.

In one of the most delightful homes I know, where children and children are most companionable, the humorous side of vexations is strongly emphasized. The mother of this family meets many a childish annoyance with a bright word of wit which sends her boy away laughing. A daughter of this same family told the writer that every year she more and more thanked her father for teaching her to see the humorous side of life. This daughter is to-day a mother and presides over a happy home and she and her father have that delightful companionship which brightens both their lives. Laughter will keep the heart young. There is abundant opportunity to be serious in life, and we do need wholesome mirth to keep our hearts in tune for life's labors and duties.

MRS. MARY ANDERSON.
Caldwell Co., Mo.

Written for the RURAL WORLD.
ANSIES IN MARCH AND OTHER THINGS.

Herewith I send a pruned picked-to-day, March 16, in my front yard. The pansies have been out all winter without any covering, and there are several blossoms beside this one. How many can do better than that?

This is a land of surprises. They have round rich rose quartz that has gold in it within a few hundred feet of our house lately. The first find was over two miles from here. A man who was hunting found it, and seems to be a vast bed of it. How good it will be to one can yet say, or if of sufficient value to pay for working. The man who found it said, "It is God's gift to me," and he called it the "Morning Star Claim." If it is as it promises, the day star of hope will have arisen on more than one of the rollers on these great hills. Spring is coming fast and the men are opening their claims now, so we shall soon know if it is as it promises. The Klondike will not be richer. If not, then there will be some disappointed people here.

Fine facilities for transportation are being provided here by dredging a roadstead across the lake four miles. Boats can run at all seasons to the cities of the coast via the Sumas and Fraser rivers.

My eyes are better, I trust. I am doing a great deal of work with them—far too much, I fear, but there seems no help for it now.

We sustain a great loss in Judge Miller's death. We miss his good letters so much, though we appreciate the other splendid writers who are taking up his work. Each one has a place that no other can fill. The night I heard he was gone I awoke crying and saying, "We can not spare him. The world had need of such men. Our tenderest sympathy goes out to the bereaved ones of his household."

The winter has been very pleasant so far, and the grass is growing nicely. We had only one storm, not enough to kill pansies, as you see.

Whatcombs Co., Wash.

r. S.—Did I tell you that Gertrude was married? My little daughter, who has written several letters for the RURAL WORLD in days gone by, has done well, we think, and so far as we can see, has a long, beautiful life before her, with a kind, good husband who is able to take care of her.

E. C.

Take
A Bellows
when you get home
and blow the dirt and flies
and foreign substances out of it. Then
open a package of
Lion Coffee
see how clean and fresh it looks
and note its rich aroma.

The sealed package insures uniform quality.

—Philadelphia Telegraph.

ANY LADY

Wanting a good Cook Book made up of common sense recipes and no French jargon, compiled by a woman who has lived in the country, can have it sent free by enclosing two-cent stamps for postage. Address

Majestic Manufacturing Co., St. Louis.

Written for the RURAL WORLD.
LAUNDESKING CURTAINS.

It is not usually convenient for farmers' wives to send lace curtains to the laundry, and as they become soiled after using them a few months, it becomes necessary to learn to do the work at home. The following method is an easy one, and after giving it a trial, we feel sure that any housekeeper would find it more satisfactory than to trust them to the tender mercy of the ordinary washerwoman.

Take the curtains down carefully, remove all the pins or small rings that have been used to keep them in place, and shake thoroughly to remove the dust. If there are any broken places, they should be darned with fine thread before they are put in the water, for very small rents are apt to become large holes during the laundering process unless they are carefully mended.

Prepare half a tubful of hot water, adding a little borax and enough soap to make a strong suds. Let the curtains soak in this for half an hour, then rub them gently between the hands, and work them up and down until the water looks dark. Pass them through the wringer, being careful to keep them from catching on a nail or screw, or tearing in any way. Two suds prepared in the same way are usually needed to get them clean. The borax leaves the curtains by lessening the amount of rubbing needed to get them clean, and should always be used for washing anything that requires careful handling, for it does not injure the finest fabric.

Rinse in clear water, then in slightly tinged with blue, if a clear white is desired. Saffron tea added to the starch will make them a delicate cream color, or cold coffee will give them an ecru tint.

A frame for drying curtains may be purchased for a reasonable price, or a very good one can be made at home after the style of the old-fashioned quilting frames. But while they are very convenient, they are not indispensable, for the curtains can be nicely dried without them. Cover the carpet in a room that is not in general use with clean sheets, stretching them smoothly and tacking them to the floor. Spread the curtains out on these, being careful to have them straight, and pin each scallop to the sheet. Open the windows and they will dry quickly. They will not wrinkle, for they will be free from wrinkles and have the appearance of new curtains.

Lyon Co., Kan. E. J. C.

RUBARB.

Every farmer's garden should contain a row of rhubarb. Those who have this product of the garden this spring will relish it, as fruit in many farm homes has been among the luxuries. There has been a tendency in recent years to look with scorn upon the row of rhubarb, regarding it as out of place, while the improved varieties of berries are held in high favor. Both have their place on the farmer's menu. One reason that rhubarb has been in disfavor is because of the utmost care required in its preparation. It should not be used when too old, as it will be tough and stringy. Prepared carefully by the following recipe, rhubarb will be found to be delicious:

Rhubarb Tart.—Line a pie pan with good paste, brush it over with the white of an egg, and bake in a quick oven. When done fill the pie with rhubarb, sliced and covered with a meringue made by whipping two eggs to a firm snow with one cupful of sugar and a juice and grated yellow of half a lemon. Serve cold and do not prepare the meringue until just before serving.

Rhubarb Compote.—Cut red rhubarb into two-inch lengths. Barely cover with cold water, and cook very gently until the rhubarb is tender, but not until it falls to pieces. Drain the water off carefully, measure it, and allow an equal amount of sugar. Let it boil until it becomes a rich syrup. Place a mound of plain boiled rice in the center of a glass dish, surround it with the cooked rhubarb, and when the syrup has partly cooled, pour it gently over the rice and rhubarb. Serve very cold.

HOW TO PRESERVE GOOD HEARING.

Do you want to be able to hear well, even if you live to be ninety or one hundred? Then keep the outside ear clean and the inside ear free from wax. The ear is a delicate organ, and the wax is a natural secretion. It is not a dirt, but a soft, yellowish substance. It is not a dirt, but a soft, yellowish substance. It is not a dirt, but a soft, yellowish substance.

Written for the RURAL WORLD.
INTERFUSED.

We must buy and sell in the markets; we must earn our daily bread; But just in the doing these usual acts may the soul be helped and fed.

It is not in keeping the day's work and the day's prayer separate so, But by mixing the prayer with the labor, that the soul is taught to grow.

For if sweeping a room by God's law is a service He deigns to bless, And mending a kettle worthily is working for Him no less.

Than steering steady the ship of State, Or wielding the sword in war, Or lifting the soul of man by songs to the heights where the angels are—

Then none may deem it wasted time who stands in a humble spot And digs and waters a little space which the hurrying world heeds not; For the Lord of the harvest equally sends His blessed sun and rain On the large work and the little work, and none of it is in vain.

—SUSAN COOLIDGE.

Written for the RURAL WORLD.
PREPARING FOR HOUSECLEANING.

"Cheer up! Cheer up!" sings the robin; "sunshine and spring are here once again." And the sunshine peering into every crack and cranny reveals to the careful housewife an amount of dust and dirt that has accumulated in spite of the daily sweepings and dustings which she has given her house the while winter through.

Let me tell you, it is a wise policy to "make haste slowly" in that matter of housecleaning. Spring is a flirt, and while she may stay a few days and be as pleasant and amiable as any one could wish, the next thing we know she turns the cold shoulder to us and is all frowns and tears. Better follow Dame Nature in her way of housecleaning. Did you ever notice how, in March, she sets her cleaning going by sweeping the old earth with her broom of wind every nook and corner are brushed clean of the old dry leaves and flthy accumulations of all winter? And all the while the sun is getting in his work of warming and cleansing. Then, in April, she washes the brown earth with showers, and after all this cleaning, in May she carpets the earth with fresh, green verdure and everything in its new suit is ready to greet Madam Summer. We, too, like Dame Nature, can be making ready for the annual cleaning, and this is a good time to commence, if it has not been done before.

We have been preparing at our house all winter. Soon after the holiday festivities and their attendant work were over we commenced looking over drawers, cupboards, wardrobes, boxes and, in fact, most of every store, carrying, working up and making over everything that could be used and casting away the useless.

Scrapes of new calico can be placed up into quilts, and a nice, quick way of making a quilt is to piece it crazy fashion, piecing it on pieces of old cloth, such as calico, old shirting or old muslin. Finish on the outside by attaching every seam on the outside with the sewing machine, using a bright-colored silk-finished thread for the upper thread. Line the quilt with something a little heavier than calico, like cretonne or flannel, or even outing flannel. Knot it like a comfort and you have a nice summer quilt at only the expense of the lining and thread. You have used up your calico scraps and old cloth, made them serve a useful purpose, instead of filling up your drawers and boxes with useless things.

A half of an old flannel blanket, two old brown flannel shirts and three yards of blue outing flannel, we made into a nice little lap robe. The old shirts made one side, the flannel blanket the outside, and the blue flannel was used for an inter-lining. It is useful on cold days to put under the plush robe, and in warmer weather can be used alone. We forgot to say we quilted it on the sewing machine, using red thread to do the stitching. An old quilt was used for the back, and was covered with a piece of old calico lining and quilted on the sewing machine, and will again do duty a number of years. A couple of comforts were recovered, but we let them. And so all the cold, stormy days of January and February we were making ready for the coming spring and housecleaning. New calico aprons, wrappers and dressing gowns were made, carpet rag sewed and several new pieces of fancy work and new sofa pillows were made.

In April, when the warm, sunny days come, we can go out and rake up the old dry leaves, dig in the fresh earth, plant garden seed, make up the flower beds, set the incubator, look after the wants of our biddies and get the brooder and yard in readiness for the coming baby chicks. When the more settled weather of May comes we will take down the heating stoves, have our rooms freshly papered, carpets cleaned and freshened by a good beating and set our house in order for the hot days of summer. During the early days of spring we open the doors and windows and let the sunshine in and the fresh air blow through the house; thus we are making ready. By the way, did you ever try using shoe boxes (the pasteboard boxes, I mean) for keeping scraps of calico lining, bits of yarn and, in fact, anything one wishes to get rid of? I find them much more convenient than the old style piece bag, as each box can be labeled, and one can tell at a glance just what the contents are.

The day before one really commences to clean a room is a good plan to prepare something substantial in the way of food as bread, pie, cold meat, baked beans or something that can be quickly warmed or prepared so one will not lose much time from cleaning to cook.

MRS. J. F. EDWARDS.

Seward Co., Neb.

Mothers will find "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup" the best remedy for Children's Teething.

The "Woman's Home Companion" wants to call your attention to the new Nature series by Ernest Ingham Baynes, which begins in the April number, under the title "Little Journeys to the Woods and Fields." Mr. Baynes is a lover of Nature and a scientific observer who will at once delight and instruct his readers. Published by Crowell, Kirkpatrick Co., Springfield, Ohio; one dollar a year; sample copy free.

ANY LADY

Wanting a good Cook Book made up of common sense recipes and no French jargon, compiled by a woman who has lived in the country, can have it sent free by enclosing two-cent stamps for postage. Address

Majestic Manufacturing Co., St. Louis.

Written for the RURAL WORLD.
SILVER LACED WYANDOTTE PULLETS.

A typical specimen of an open laced Wyandotte pullet. Bred and owned by Mrs. E. A. Creel, Carrollton, Mo.

—BREL.

"Royal," score 94. A specimen of up-to-date, open laced Silver Wyandottes. Bred and owned by Mrs. E. A. Creel, Carrollton, Mo.

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I have practiced over 10 years here, curing nearly 1000 ruptures. No pain or cutting. No pay until cured. Booklet on request sent on request.
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Poland-China and Chester Whites. Registered Jersey cattle and Plymouth Rock chickens. Stock for sale at all times.
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Big 2 Herds Duroc-Jersey and Chester White. Hope. Top individuals. No separate crates. Write for list of prices.
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Of Red Sows and Gilts of Best Strains. S. G. RICHARDS, Sturgeon, Mo.

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Gilt-ages. Pedigree. Individual merit combined. S. G. RICHARDS & SON, Carle, White Co., Ill.

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The two adjustable steel blades. Slices one inch wide (one cut). Marks all stock. Guaranteed. Price \$1.00 per dozen. W. H. SHORT, MFG. CO., Box 116, Quincy, Illinois.

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Humane Sows & Vets. Miller & Co. Dealers. Sows with 48 different ear marks. Large or small. No change of blade. No cutting. E. Krause & Son, St. Louis, Mo.

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DIP AND FEED MOORE'S HOG REMEDY

PREVENTS & CURES DISEASE
Kills lice, removes worms, produces flesh, cures mange, earache and indigestion at a cost of 8 cents a pig.
The original and only remedy for use on outside and inside of hogs, which does the work without injury to the animal. At dealers or by express, prepaid, \$2.50 per gallon. Special prices in quantities.
Book "Care of Hogs," Free Address,
1501 Genessee St., Kansas City, Mo.

H. Raucher & Son, Ashton, Mo., write that their spring crop of pigs are beginning to appear and are ready to take orders. They have a fine lot of sows to farrow in April.

The Pig Pen

GOOD PROSPECTS.
Editor RURAL WORLD: The happy spring of the year dawns on us with cheer and delight. The balmy sunshine is bringing up the grass and we are looking forward with the hope of a prosperous year. Indeed, the prospects are good. The earth is getting well moistened preparatory for planting the crops.

Our Duroc-Jersey hogs are looking well and some of them are farrowing as high as 15 pigs to the litter, and it will not be long till our advertisement will be renewed in the RURAL WORLD. The dry year that has just passed was hard on the hogs, and the scarcity of feed depressed the trade for our pure-bred stock and consequently it made business go rather heavily for us, and our patronage in advertising rather slow. But we look for better times and expect the good old RURAL WORLD to help us on grandly this year. When the prospect for good crops looks up before us, it will put new courage into our patrons and our pure-bred hogs will be in demand and we expect to furnish them for the people.

J. L. ZUMERO,
Livingston Co., Mo.

SOWING PEAS FOR PIG PASTURE.

I prepare my ground as early in the spring as weather and ground will permit, and drill two bushels per acre. I think it a good plan. See J. V. L. Garrett, in "Farmers' Guide," to mix about one-half bushel of oats per acre with the peas; this gives a variety which pigs relish very much. We can usually turn in on the peas from the 15th to 20th of July. I think every farmer who raises hogs should grow a patch of peas; they come in at a time when feed is scarce; the pigs will grow nice and thrifty on peas. Peas won't fatten the pigs, but they make bone and muscle, and put them in splendid shape for finishing off on corn. As a side issue and to utilize and get the benefit of my ground the entire season, as well as for the development and growth of my pigs, and to give forage for my pigs during the dry period, I mix and sow four pounds of clover seed and two pounds of Dwarf Essex rape seed per acre. I sow with a grass seed sower, turning the tubes so they will throw the seed ahead of the hogs. If the weather permits I always roll the ground after I get through sowing. I find this is an excellent plan for while the pigs are grazing the peas and oats they will nip at the rape and clover, and after the peas are gone this affords excellent pasture for the pigs until killed by frost late in the fall.

SECURING A GOOD LITTER OF PIGS.

Caring for the brood sow and the manner of feeding them to obtain best results are important questions. A great deal depends on the care and treatment the brood sow receives while carrying her pigs. She needs plenty of sunshine and outdoor exercise during the day, and a nice warm place under shelter at night. Avoid letting the brood sows run in the same lot with colts or horses, or in the same barnyard. Do not overfeed them the opportunity to go from one field to another by jumping over broken fences or crawling through narrow openings. Give them a place where they can root to their hearts' content. It is good exercise, they enjoy it, and it is in keeping with their nature, says the "N. H. Homestead."

In addition to good care and kind treatment, the feed must be looked after carefully.

To balance a ration simply means to stop feeding an excess of starch, and feed more of protein, the strength, flesh, bone and muscle-producing material. How can protein be best secured? There are several conditions to be considered. It must be remembered that protein in feed has two forms—digestible and indigestible. The corn concentrated feeds contain a large percentage of protein and the results obtained from feeding them tests show that the protein in these products is almost wholly digestible.

Protein can also be obtained in cottonseed meal, but it is very dangerous to feed this product to hogs, particularly to brood sows. It contains a large percentage of indigestible protein, that is of no value for feeding purposes, and in addition to this cottonseed meal contains elements of a very dangerous character. Buffalo gluten feed and germ oil meal feed in equal quantities with corn in the form of slop are meeting with favor among hog men. They can be fed with absolute safety; they balance the ration and are sold at prices that enable the farmers to feed them at a profit.

SELECTING THE BOAR.

A very common mistake among those engaged in swine growing is the postponement of the purchase of a herd boar until his services are needed. There is a variety of considerations that make it advantageous to choose the herd boar early. If one waits until the service season is at hand and then opens up correspondence with breeders, he will generally find that there are a very large number of persons in the same situation, all wanting boars at once and wanting them, too, from herds from which the best have already been culled by service growers having a larger foresight. If the selection is made late and the animal should prove unsatisfactory in any way, it is too late to provide a substitute that does suit, and the result is that the sows are bred to an animal that is objectionable, and when the litters come they are not at all what is desired, says the "Progressive Farmer."

The boar to be used for next season's pig crop should be selected as a pig, brought onto the farm early, and quarantined for a month or two, to guard against the introduction of disease by him, and he should likewise have ample opportunity to become familiar with the surroundings and feel at home before the service season opens.

He should be chosen with the conformation of the sows upon which he is to be used thoughtfully in mind, so as to counteract and correct their defects and heighten their excellence. If the sows have been produced on the farm it is probable that they are of one type; with good points in common and with like defects as well. The latter should be kept in mind in selecting the boar. If the sow is deficient in back or ham, or indeed in any point of the useful kind, the boar should be strong at such points. In advising the care in selection, it is the essential or utility points that we have chiefly in mind.

Perfection in mere markings and the like is, of course, desirable among those who are breeding fancy herds, but the swine growers of more utilitarian views can safely disregard them at the expense of more useful features.

The man who insists that a boar shall be perfect to a hair is very apt to get this merely fancy excellence at the expense of other qualities, of far greater practical importance. It would be very nice to see an entire herd perfectly marked, but it is of much greater moment to have the herd uniformly good in chest, back, loin, ham, feet, head and jaw. These are points that count, and it is with a view to them that the boar should be selected early, if for no other reason than that later in the season the kind of pig that is wanted becomes doubly difficult to find.

RAISING HOGS AS A SCIENCE.

On a farm just 16 miles south of Kansas City an experiment is being made which is being watched with interest by stock raisers all over the United States, says the Cincinnati "Inquirer." The owners of the farm have invested more than \$50,000 in pedigree and registered hogs for the purpose of ascertaining whether breeding fine hogs exclusively can be made profitable. The owners of the farm have no other live stock to demand their attention except 100 cows, and the dairy is an auxiliary part of the hog farm, for every quart of milk from the cows is used to feed pigs.

It has been maintained by agriculturists that hog raising alone is not profitable unless some of the animals are sold for food, but the owners of this hog farm south of Kansas City are confident that their investment of more than \$50,000 in registered animals will yield a large profit before a year has passed.

The farm is owned by Winn & Martin and contains 1,500 acres. There are twenty barns on the place, and ten of them are used to shelter hogs. There are 600 registered animals on the place, and some of the boars cost as much as pedigree bulls or horses. One boar called Corrector in the herd books cost \$2,500; another called Proud Perfection cost \$3,000.

BLIND STAGGERS IN PIGS.

Blind staggers, or, in medical parlance, epilepsy, in pigs, is quite a common ailment, but the effect of various causes. In whatever way brought on, the condition indicates imperfect nutrition of the brain and nervous system. This may be brought about by unduly stimulating food, as constant feeding upon cornmeal, and confinement. A wet, uncombed back often leads to the disease, in young pigs. A course of too close breeding develops this disease. The symptoms of an attack of epilepsy are sometimes different in different animals. Sometimes the pig stands and froths at the mouth, then, after a few minutes, falls and falls as if in a fit. After lying awhile, it recovers and seems in its normal condition again, perhaps for several days, when symptoms will occur again, often proving fatal. Sometimes the pig forces his nose into a corner of the pen and suddenly darts around the pen a few times and falls motionless upon the floor. When symptoms of staggers are developed in small pigs they should be given a good, dry bed and ten or twelve drops of chloroform in water twice a day for a few days in their food, to prevent further attacks. A preventive measure is to show symptoms of disease, withhold the food mainly and feed sulphur and powdered charcoal for a few days. Supplying dry, comfortable quarters and feeding the young pigs with a good supply of milk and occasionally a mess of boiled flaxseed for a few moments, as containing a large proportion of oleaginous matter. A few cabbages, grass and oatmeal are helpful as a varied diet. As in many other things a due regard to their condition that seems to prevent the disease is better than to be obliged to resort to the various remedies, and then, perhaps, fail to restore the animal to health.—Exchange.

MESSRS. H. RAUCHER & SON, Ashton, Mo., breeders of Chester Whites.

swine, have had a splendid trade this winter, having sold nearly all one boar pig left, and he is a good one. They are now booking orders for spring pigs to be shipped as soon as they are old enough. Good animals, well kept, are half sold, and those are the kind the Messrs. Raucher breed. Look up their advertisement when you want a good Chester White.

ALFALFA FOR HOGS.

My hogs have almost unlimited range of a half section the year round, and for pasture they have a variety consisting of alfalfa, rye, barley and oats and the wild grasses and roots of this section. By having a variety I consider they do better than when confined to one kind, says a Nebraska breeder in "Swineherd."

As to the value of pasture for swine I consider it equal to from 25 to 75 per cent of their feed, the amount varying according to the age, young hogs requiring more grain than those that are matured.

Alfalfa is pre-eminently the best of all plants for hog pasture, and if I had to choose between it and all the rest, I would take alfalfa. Alfalfa fed hogs have that sleek, mellow look that plenty of new milk gives; their coats are smooth and glossy, denoting strong, healthy, vigorous growth.

THE ZENNER DISINFECTING CO.

of Chicago offered a gold and a silver medal to agents to collect evidence that would write the best and second best criticisms on the classes of live stock exhibited at the International Live Stock Show.

Daniel Wallace, a graduate in 1901 from the Iowa Agricultural college, was awarded the gold medal. Mr. Wallace is a son of Henry Wallace, editor of Wallace's Farmer.

J. E. Kincaid of the 1906 class in the Illinois Agricultural college was awarded the silver medal. Mr. Kincaid is a son of Mr. J. H. Kincaid of Athens, Ill., president of the Illinois Horse Breeders' association.

A SEVERE TEST.
A story that is almost beyond belief comes to us from Whitehouse, La., and goes to prove that "truth is stranger than fiction."

A farmer named Oresan Miller while driving a Duroc-Jersey to the field came upon a clump of bushes, and putting the machine into gear he drove through them. The remarkable part of the story is that some of the bushes were 1 1/2 inches in diameter and of the hardest of wood, oaks and haws.

Mr. Miller states that he can prove this statement by reliable witnesses and will take off a fraction of an inch in the diameter of the bushes.

This incident simply goes to show the extraordinary strength and capacity of modern harvesting machinery as built by the Deering Harvester Company.

The Shepherd

SHEEP SHEARING MACHINES.
Editor RURAL WORLD: We read with much interest the communication in your publication of the 19th of March last, wherein Mr. H. C. J. of Lincoln Farm, Miller Co., Mo., related the trials and disappointments he experienced when using a clipping machine. The best and simplest machine of any character ever invented to lessen the labor of man or woman, has never given universal satisfaction, for some one will find some reason to criticize and condemn. We have manufactured, and there is now in daily use thousands of our sheep clipping machines and they are endorsed by those who use them, whether the owner but a few or thousands of sheep. Had Mr. H. C. J. written us and told the difficulty he was experiencing, we would have given the matter our immediate attention, would have advised him what the difficulty would have been, and would have sent a man to his farm to prove to him that our clipping machines are all we claim for them. We know that our clipping machines are perfect in construction, simple in mechanism, easy to handle, and in every way superior for the purpose intended. We therefore invite you, or any representative of your paper to come to Chicago to investigate our plant, to see the evidences of the success of our machines, and to personally learn that our machines are used and endorsed by all the leading sheep growers in the United States, and that the latest improved can manipulate them in shearing sheep just as easily as any one can use the ordinary hand clipping machine on the head of a schoolboy. We therefore ask that you have our machines investigated and report in accordance with the facts.

CHICAGO FLEXIBLE SHAFT CO.
Per T. J. Clark, Secretary.

Upon receipt of the above we sent one of our representatives to Chicago with instructions to investigate fully the Chicago Flexible Shaft Co. and to ascertain all about their clipping machines and to learn if they are giving satisfaction to users, as claimed by the makers.

Our representative reports that the Chicago Flexible Shaft Co. is incorporated under the laws of the State of Illinois, owns and occupies an eight-story brick building in which is machinery of the most modern and complete, and is responsible. They are exceedingly proud of their clipping machines, and claim they are manufacturing a machine which lightens the labor of the shearer, increases the quantity of wool clipped, and leaves the sheep evenly and mercifully shorn. While making this investigation our representative called upon Mr. L. E. Burch, president of the "American Sheep Breeder," and asked him his opinion of the sheep shearing machine manufactured by the Chicago Flexible Shaft Co. He said:

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The Shepherd

SHEEP SHEARING MACHINES.
Editor RURAL WORLD: We read with much interest the communication in your publication of the 19th of March last, wherein Mr. H. C. J. of Lincoln Farm, Miller Co., Mo., related the trials and disappointments he experienced when using a clipping machine. The best and simplest machine of any character ever invented to lessen the labor of man or woman, has never given universal satisfaction, for some one will find some reason to criticize and condemn. We have manufactured, and there is now in daily use thousands of our sheep clipping machines and they are endorsed by those who use them, whether the owner but a few or thousands of sheep. Had Mr. H. C. J. written us and told the difficulty he was experiencing, we would have given the matter our immediate attention, would have advised him what the difficulty would have been, and would have sent a man to his farm to prove to him that our clipping machines are all we claim for them. We know that our clipping machines are perfect in construction, simple in mechanism, easy to handle, and in every way superior for the purpose intended. We therefore invite you, or any representative of your paper to come to Chicago to investigate our plant, to see the evidences of the success of our machines, and to personally learn that our machines are used and endorsed by all the leading sheep growers in the United States, and that the latest improved can manipulate them in shearing sheep just as easily as any one can use the ordinary hand clipping machine on the head of a schoolboy. We therefore ask that you have our machines investigated and report in accordance with the facts.

CHICAGO FLEXIBLE SHAFT CO.
Per T. J. Clark, Secretary.

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